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EXAMINER	
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2426	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/806,615	OTA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JOSHUA TAYLOR	2426	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 April 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 9, 2010 has been entered.

2. The Final Office Action of December 15, 2009 is fully incorporated into this Office Action by reference.

Status of Claims

3. Claims 1-30 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 5-9, 11-18, 20-26 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kempisty (Pat. No.: US 6,714,264) in view of Choi (Pat. No.: US 6,598,233).

Examiner's Note (EN): ¶10. below applies.

Regarding claim 1, Kempisty discloses **a method for displaying digital content comprising: using a first tuner to access a first transport stream associated with a first frequency** (Fig. 2, element 112, col. 3, ln. 49-65)**; displaying in a main picture area of a display screen, a first program channel associated with said first transport stream** (Fig. 2, element 150, col. 4, ln. 12-27)**; using a second tuner during spare periods of said second tuner to access a second transport stream associated with a second frequency for a second program channel** (Fig. 2, element 212, col. 5, ln. 14-44)**, wherein said second transport stream comprises program information** (col. 3, ln. 30-38. The audio and video data is program information.)**; caching said program information into a memory buffer operable to reduce a delay in rendering time of said second program channel when said second program channel is selected** (Fig. 2, elements 116, 118, 216 and 218, col. 3, ln. 30-48)**; and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said program information from said memory buffer to provide a fast channel change operation to said second program channel and display thereof by switching to said second tuner** (Fig. 2, col. 2, ln. 55-59, col. 4, ln. 66 – col. 6, ln. 23.)**.** Kempisty discloses buffering video and audio data, but does not explicitly disclose buffering information derived from a program association table (PAT), such as program identifiers (PIDs). However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Choi discloses **wherein said second transport stream comprises program information operable to identify program related information for subsequent decoding thereof** (col. 2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64)**; and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said program information from said memory buffer for decoding thereof operable to provide a fast channel change operation to said second**

program channel and display thereof by switching to said second tuner (Figs. 3 and 4, col. 3, ln. 10-45, col. 5, ln. 10-27)**.** Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty to allow for the buffering of program information as taught by Choi. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the amount of required buffer memory could be reduced by only having to store PIDs rather than actual program information comprising video and audio, while the channel change time would still be reduced.

Regarding claim 5, Kempisty discloses **further comprising: caching decoded I frames associated with said second program channel** (col. 1, ln. 19-41, Fig. 2, element 134. To display MPEG video, an I frame must be used.)**.**

Regarding claim 6, Kempisty discloses **further comprising: using said second tuner to scan through a plurality of frequencies over time to access a plurality of transport streams; decoding digital content associated with said plurality of transport streams resulting in decoded digital content; and caching a plurality of portions of said decoded digital content in a plurality of memory buffers associated therewith** (Fig. 1, col. 3, ln. 49-65, Figs. 2-4, elements 120, 220 and 320. This claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.)**.**

Regarding claim 7, Kempisty discloses **wherein said first transport stream and said second transport stream are the same and wherein said first frequency and said second frequency are the same** (col. 3, ln. 62-65. A multi-program bit-stream can have several minor channels.)**.**

Regarding claim 8, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 1 wherein said program information cached to said memory buffer is**

associated with a said second program channel, and Kempisty further discloses **wherein said second program channel is predicted as a next channel that will be selected, wherein said prediction is based on previous channel selections** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.)**.**

Claim 9 is similar to the method of claim 1, except that instead of two tuners associated with two frequencies, method 9 discloses three tuners associated with three frequencies. The method of claim 1 was rejected as unpatentable over Kempisty in view of Choi, and the method of claim 9 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1. Kempisty discloses a system with three tuners (Fig. 3, elements 112, 212 and 312, Fig. 5), and thus the obvious combination of Kempisty and Choi includes a method with three tuners and three frequencies, as this would produce the predictable and desirable results of being able to anticipate a greater number of channels, thus improving the chances of a correct prediction.

Regarding claim 11, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 9 further comprising: switching to said third tuner, wherein said switching comprises: using said third tuner to access said third transport stream; displaying in said main picture area of said display screen, said third program channel associated with said third transport stream; using said first tuner to access a fourth transport stream associated with a fourth frequency; decoding third digital content from said fourth transport stream resulting in third decoded digital content comprising third program information operable to identify program related information for subsequent decoding thereof; and caching said third program information into said memory buffer operable to reduce a delay in rendering time of a fourth program channel when said fourth**

program channel is selected (Kempisty, Fig. 3, elements 112, 212 and 312, Fig. 5)**.** The obvious combination of Reitmeier and Kempisty includes a method with four tuners and four frequencies.

Regarding claim 12, Kempisty discloses **further comprising: caching decoded I-frames associated with each program channel** (col. 1, ln. 19-41, Fig. 2, element 134. To display MPEG video, an I frame must be used.)**.**

Regarding claim 13, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 9,** and Choi further discloses **wherein program information comprises table information associated with a said third transport stream associated therewith** (col. 2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64)**.** This limitation was anticipated in the rejection of claim 1. Therefore, this claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Regarding claim 14, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 9 further comprising: using said third tuner to scan through a plurality of frequencies over time to access a plurality of transport streams; decoding fourth digital content associated said plurality of transport streams resulting in a fourth decoded digital content; and caching a plurality of portions of said fourth decoded digital content to said memory buffer** (Kempisty, Fig. 3, elements 112, 212 and 312, Fig. 5)**.** It would be desirable to use as many tuners as were available, so as to maximize the number of buffered channels and increase the likelihood of decreased channel change time. Therefore, this claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 9.

Regarding claim 15, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 9 wherein said second program information cached to said memory**

buffer is associated with a said third program channel, and Kempisty further discloses **wherein said third program channel is a predicted as potentially a next channel that will be selected, wherein said prediction is based on previous channel selections** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.)**.**

Regarding claim 16, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 15 wherein said first program information cached to said memory buffer is associated with a fourth program channel,** and Kempisty further discloses **wherein said fourth program channel is a predicted as potentially a next channel that will be selected, wherein said prediction is based on previous channel selections** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.)**.**

Regarding claim 17, Kempisty discloses **a method for displaying digital content comprising: using a first tuner to access a first transport stream associated with a first frequency** (Fig. 2, element 112, col. 3, ln. 49-65)**; displaying in a main picture area of a display screen, a first program channel associated with said first transport stream** (Fig. 2, element 150, col. 4, ln. 12-27)**; using a second tuner to access a second transport stream associated with a second frequency** (Fig. 2, element 212, col. 5, ln. 14-44)**; decoding said second transport stream comprising program information associated with a second program channel** (col. 3, ln. 30-38. The audio and video data is program information.)**, caching said program information into a memory buffer operable to reduce a delay in rendering time of said second program channel when said second program channel is selected** (Fig. 2, elements 116, 118, 216 and 218, col. 3, ln. 30-48)**, and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said program information from said memory buffer for decoding thereof**

operable to provide a fast channel change operation to said second program channel (Fig. 2, col. 2, ln. 55-59, col. 4, ln. 66 – col. 6, ln. 23.). Kempisty discloses buffering video and audio data, but does not explicitly disclose buffering information derived from a program association table (PAT), such as program identifiers (PIDs). However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Choi discloses **decoding said second transport stream comprising table information associated with a second program channel, wherein said table information is operable to identify program related information for subsequent decoding thereof** (col. 2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64)**, and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said table information from said memory buffer for decoding thereof operable to provide a fast channel change operation to said second program channel** (Figs. 3 and 4, col. 3, ln. 10-45, col. 5, ln. 10-27)**.** Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty to allow for the buffering of program information as taught by Choi. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the amount of required buffer memory could be reduced by only having to store PIDs rather than actual program information comprising video and audio, while the channel change time would still be reduced.

Regarding claim 18, Kempisty discloses **further comprising: decoding I-frames associated with programs of said second transport stream; caching said I-frames to said memory buffer; and upon said selection of said second program channel recalling cached I-frames for use in said fast channel change operation to said second program channel** (col. 1, ln. 19-41, Fig. 2, element 134. To display MPEG video, an I frame must be used.)**.**

Regarding claim 20, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 17 further comprising: using said second tuner to also scan through a plurality of frequencies over time to access a plurality of transport streams; decoding said plurality of transport streams to retrieve a plurality of table informations from said plurality of transport streams; and caching a said plurality of table informations to said memory buffer** (Kempisty, Fig. 1, col. 3, ln. 49-65)**.** This claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 17.

Regarding claim 21, Kempisty discloses **wherein said second program channel is a predicted as a next channel that will be selected, wherein said prediction is based on prior channel selections** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.)**.**

Regarding claim 22, Kempisty discloses **wherein said first transport stream and said second transport stream are the same** (col. 3, ln. 62-65. A multi-program bit-stream can have several minor channels.)**.**

Regarding claim 23, Kempisty discloses **a method for displaying digital content comprising: using a first tuner and a first decoder to access and decode a first transport stream associated with a first frequency** (Fig. 2, elements 112 and 114, col. 3, ln. 49-65)**, wherein said first transport stream comprises first program information** (col. 3, ln. 30-38. The audio and video data is program information.)**; displaying in a main picture area of a display screen, a first program channel associated with said first transport stream** (Fig. 2, element 150, col. 4, ln. 12-27)**; using a second decoder to decode a second program information** (Fig. 2, elements 212 and 214, col. 5, ln. 14-44, col. 3, ln. 30-38. The audio and

video data is program information.)**; caching said second program information into a memory buffer operable to reduce a delay in rendering time of a second program channel associated with said second program channel when said second program channel is selected** (Fig. 2, elements 116, 118, 216 and 218, col. 3, ln. 30-48)**, and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said second program information from said memory buffer to provide a fast channel change operation to said second program channel and display thereof** (Fig. 2, col. 2, ln. 55-59, col. 4, ln. 66 – col. 6, ln. 23.)**.** Kempisty discloses buffering video and audio data, but does not explicitly disclose buffering information derived from a program association table (PAT), such as program identifiers (PIDs). However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Choi discloses **using a second decoder to decode a second program information operable to identify program related information for subsequent decoding thereof** (col. 2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64)**; caching said second program information into a memory buffer operable to reduce a delay in rendering time of a second program channel associated with said second program channel when said second program channel is selected, and upon selection of said second program channel, recalling said second program information from said memory buffer for decoding thereof to provide a fast channel change operation to said second program channel and display thereof** (Figs. 3 and 4, col. 3, ln. 10-45, col. 5, ln. 10-27)**.** Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty to allow for the buffering of program information as taught by Choi. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the amount of required

buffer memory could be reduced by only having to store PIDs rather than actual program information comprising video and audio, while the channel change time would still be reduced.

Regarding claim 24, Kempisty discloses **wherein said first transport stream comprises said second program** (col. 3, ln. 62-65. A multi-program bit-stream can have several minor channels.).

Regarding claim 25, Kempisty discloses **wherein said second decoder is a spare decoder and wherein said second program channel is a predicted as a next program channel that will be selected** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The second decoder can be seen as a spare decoder since it is not supplying the display. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.).

Regarding claim 26, Kempisty discloses **wherein said second program information is associated with a second transport steam and wherein said method further comprises: using a second tuner to access said second transport stream** (Fig. 2, element 212, col. 5, ln. 14-44).

Regarding claim 29, Kempisty discloses **wherein said second program channel is a predicted as a next program channel that will be selected, and wherein said method further comprises: using a third tuner and a third decoder to access and decode a third program information associated with a third program channel** (Fig. 3, elements 112, 212, 312 and 314, Fig. 5), **wherein said third program channel is predicted as a next program channel that will be selected** (col. 2, ln. 60 – col. 3, ln. 2. The system anticipates the next channel to be selected.).

Regarding claim 30, Kempisty discloses **wherein said program information comprises packets transmitted via said second transport stream** (col. 1, ln. 19-59).

5. Claims 2-4, 10, 19, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kempisty (Pat. No.: US 6,714,264) in view of Choi (Pat. No.: US 6,598,233), and further in view of Reitmeier (Pat. No.: US 6,115,080).

Regarding claim 2, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 1,** but do not explicitly disclose **wherein said second tuner is normally dedicated to picture-in-picture rendering on said display screen.** However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Reitmeier discloses that the circuitry (or software) used to provide rapid channel acquisition functions are very similar to the circuitry (or software) used to implement a picture-in-picture (PIP) processor (column 4, lines 29-41, Fig. 1, element V2, column 5, lines 23-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty and Choi to allow for the PIP functionality of Reitmeier. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the user could have access to increased features (PIP) with minimal additional circuitry or software required.

Regarding claim 3, the combined teaching of Kempisty, Choi and Reitmeier discloses **a method as described in Claim 2,** and Choi further discloses **wherein said program information comprises table information associated with said second transport stream** (col.

2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64). This limitation was anticipated in the rejection of claim 1. Therefore, this claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Regarding claim 4, the combined teaching of Kempisty, Choi and Reitmeier discloses **a method as described in Claim 3,** and Choi further discloses **wherein said table information is derived from a program association table that is encoded in said second transport stream** (col. 2, ln. 35-40, Fig. 4, element S17, col. 4, ln. 58-64)**.** This limitation was anticipated in the rejection of claim 1. Therefore, this claim is rejected on the same grounds as claim 1.

Regarding claim 10, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 9,** but do not explicitly disclose **wherein said second tuner is normally dedicated for picture-in-picture rendering on said display screen.** However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Reitmeier discloses that the circuitry (or software) used to provide rapid channel acquisition functions are very similar to the circuitry (or software) used to implement a picture-in-picture (PIP) processor (column 4, lines 29-41, Fig. 1, element V2, column 5, lines 23-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty and Choi to allow for the PIP functionality of Reitmeier. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the user could have access to increased features (PIP) with minimal additional circuitry or software required.

Regarding claim 19, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 17,** but do not explicitly disclose **wherein said second tuner is normally dedicated to picture-in-picture rendering on said display screen.** However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Reitmeier discloses that the

circuitry (or software) used to provide rapid channel acquisition functions are very similar to the circuitry (or software) used to implement a picture-in-picture (PIP) processor (column 4, lines 29-41, Fig. 1, element V2, column 5, lines 23-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty and Choi to allow for the PIP functionality of Reitmeier. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the user could have access to increased features (PIP) with minimal additional circuitry or software required.

Regarding claim 27, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 23 further comprising: using a second tuner and a third decoder to access and decode a second transport stream associated with a second frequency** (Fig. 3, elements 112, 212, 312 and 314, Fig. 5)**;** but do not explicitly disclose **displaying in a picture-in-picture area of a display screen, a program associated with said second transport stream.** However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Reitmeier discloses that the circuitry (or software) used to provide rapid channel acquisition functions are very similar to the circuitry (or software) used to implement a picture-in-picture (PIP) processor (column 4, lines 29-41, Fig. 1, element V2, column 5, lines 23-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty and Choi to allow for the PIP functionality of Reitmeier. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the user could have access to increased features (PIP) with minimal additional circuitry or software required.

Regarding claim 28, the combined teaching of Kempisty and Choi discloses **a method as described in Claim 26 further comprising: using a third tuner and a third decoder to access**

and decode a third transport stream associated with a third frequency (Fig. 3, elements 112, 212, 312 and 314, Fig. 5)**;** but do not explicitly disclose **displaying in a picture-in-picture area of a display screen, a program associated with said third transport stream.** However, in analogous art relating to decreasing the time necessary for channel change, Reitmeier discloses that the circuitry (or software) used to provide rapid channel acquisition functions are very similar to the circuitry (or software) used to implement a picture-in-picture (PIP) processor (column 4, lines 29-41, Fig. 1, element V2, column 5, lines 23-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kempisty and Choi to allow for the PIP functionality of Reitmeier. This would have produced predictable and desirable results, in that the user could have access to increased features (PIP) with minimal additional circuitry or software required.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Examination Considerations

7. The claims and only the claims form the metes and bounds of the invention. "Office personnel are to give the claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris,* 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d, 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969)" (MPEP p 2100-8, c 2, l 45-48; p 2100-9, c 1, l 1-4). The Examiner has full latitude to interpret each claim in the broadest reasonable sense. Examiner will reference prior art using terminology familiar to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such an approach is broad in concept and can be either explicit or implicit in meaning.

8. Examiner's Notes are provided with the cited references to prior art to assist the applicant to better understand the nature of the prior art, application of such prior art and, as appropriate, to further indicate other prior art that maybe applied in other office actions. Such comments are entirely consistent with the intent and spirit of compact prosecution. However, and unless otherwise stated, the Examiner's Notes are not prior art but a link to prior art that one of ordinary skill in the art would find inherently appropriate.

9. Unless otherwise annotated, Examiner's statements are to be interpreted in reference to that of one of ordinary skill in the art. Statements made in reference to the condition of the disclosure constitute, on the face of it, the basis and such would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, establishing thereby an inherent prima facie statement.

10. Examiner's Opinion: ¶¶ 7.-9. apply. The Examiner has full latitude to interpret each claim in the broadest reasonable sense.

Conclusion

11. Claims 1-30 are rejected.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOSHUA TAYLOR whose telephone number is (571) 270-3755. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-5pm, M-F, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Hirl can be reached on (571) 272-3685. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Josh Taylor/
Examiner, Art Unit 2426

/Joseph P. Hirl/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2426
May 24, 2010